

Native Plant Sale: *Tree & Shrub Species*

We will be back in person at a new location for the 30th Annual Native Plant Sale & Celebration!



Pre-Order Pick-up
March 17th
 NSEA, 3057 E Bakerview Rd.
 Bellingham WA 98226

Plant Sale & Celebration
March 18th
 Pioneer Park, 2004 Cherry St.
 Ferndale WA 98248

= Wet
 = Moist
 = Dry
 = Well drained
 = Full sun
 = Partial sun/shade
 = Shade

BS= Bareroot Seedling
 P= Plug
 = Benefits Pollinators
 WF= Wildfire Resistant
 DR= Drought Resistant

Plant Name, common (<i>scientific</i>)	Plant Type	Soil Moisture Tolerance Range	Light Tolerance Range	Special Qualities	Mature Ht. in Ft.	Features
EVERGREEN TREES						
Alaska Yellow Cedar (<i>Callitropsis nootkatensis</i>)	P				70-100	Usually found above 2,000 feet elevation. Its blue-green foliage, pendulous branches and nonsymmetrical shape make it a popular choice for landscaping. Avoided by deer.
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	BR				>200	Deeply fissured, reddish brown bark at maturity. Fast growing. Does best in dry, sunny sites.
Grand Fir (<i>Abies grandis</i>)	BR				>200	Needles lay flat and are dark green above and silvery beneath. Noted for its fragrant scent.
Sitka Spruce (<i>Picea sitchensis</i>)	P				>100	Stiff, sharp, blue-green needles. Fast growing tree with light, strong wood used for pianos, ladders, airplanes, etc.
Western Hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	P				90->200	The state tree of Washington, a graceful evergreen with a narrow, pyramidal crown; semipendulous branches; red-brown, scaly bark; and fine-textured, dark-green needles.
Western Red Cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	P				>100	Widely distributed native. Yellow-green to red-green scale-like leaves and reddish brown bark. Wood is rot resistant. This versatile tree has many uses.
BROADLEAF TREES						
Cascara (<i>Frangula purshiana</i>)	BR			WF	30-40	Small tree, used in stream and wetland restoration projects. Small pale greenish-yellow flowers in spring, ripen to a dark red berry, produces colorful fall foliage. Birds are attracted to fruit. One tree which beaver avoid.
Madrone (Madrona) (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	P				75	Broadleaf evergreen. Coppery brown, peeling bark. Flowers and fruit are enjoyed by many different birds. Needs appropriate conditions to grow.
Oregon Ash (<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>)	BR			WF	75	Grows rapidly. Its light-green, compound leaves turn yellow in fall. Good in wet areas, landscaping, and habitat restoration.
Pacific Dogwood (<i>Cornus nuttallii</i>)	BR			WF	30-50	White flowers in spring and fall and red fruit. A beautiful tree, but it will not thrive if conditions are not appropriate. Prefers coarse and well-drained sols.
Pacific Crabapple (<i>Malus fusca</i>)	BR			WF	20-30	Small tree, usually multi-stemmed. Fruits are oblong and can be used to make jelly if you get them before the birds.
Paper Birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)	BR			WF	50-75	Orange-brown or white papery bark. Attractive landscaping tree. Young seedlings are a favored food of deer.
Quaking Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)	BR			WF	75	Mature trees have white bark. Noted for its heart-shaped leaves that flutter in the breeze. Forms groves.
SHRUBS						
Black Twinberry (<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>)	BR			WF	9-12	Rapid growth, tall and wide. Yellow, tubular flowers ripen to black fruit, which birds love. Great for riparian restoration or erosion control.
Chokecherry (<i>Prunus virginiana</i>)	BR			WF	10-20	Common east of the Cascades. In Western Washington along forest edges and clearings, often forming thickets. Long clusters of white flowers produce dark red, bitter fruit in the late summer. Wildlife relish the fruit and humans may enjoy jam or preserves.
Evergreen Huckleberry (<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>)	P			WF,DR	6-13	An evergreen shrub with leathery oval leaves, shiny above, paler beneath. Pink, bell-shaped flowers are followed by dark, edible berries. New growth in the spring is coppery red.
Golden Currant (<i>Ribes aureum</i>)	BR			WF,DR	4-7	Common east of the Cascades. A multi stemmed, drought tolerant shrub. Bright yellow flowers give way to edible berries. It is favored by wildlife and often used in ornamental landscapes. Foliage turns yellow in the fall.
Labrador Tea (<i>Ledum groenlandicum</i>)	P				3-5	Low, evergreen shrub typical of acidic, boggy areas. Clusters of white flowers on coppery, reddish branches. Aromatic, glossy leaves, with rusty hairs beneath. Caution: plant parts are toxic.
Mock Orange (<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>)	BR			WF,DR	8-10	Sweet smelling white flower in late spring. Hardy and drought tolerant. Easy to grow.

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Nootka Rose (<i>Rosa nutkana</i>)	BR			WF	10	Found in mid to low elevations of WA, showy 3-inch pink flowers. Useful for erosion control, wildlife, and barrier plantings.
Oceanspray (<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>)	BR			WF,DR	6-13	A many stemmed shrub that produces plumed clusters of creamy white flowers in early summer. Generally easy to grow. Provides food and cover for wildlife.
Osoberry/ Indian Plum (<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>)	BR			WF	15	One of first plants flowering in spring. Bark is purplish-brown. Pendulous white flowers bloom in late winter. Leaves have strong cucumber smell when crushed. Fruit enjoyed by birds.
Pacific Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>)	BR			WF,DR	15	A large shrub often found growing along streams, lakes, and bogs. Long, arching branches; clusters of small, white flowers; peeling layers of cinnamon bark. Its dense, matting root system helps to stabilize streambanks.
Pacific Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>)	P			WF,DR	5-25	Washington State flower. Evergreen shrub with large bell shaped flowers that range from pink to deep rose-purple. Blooms in late spring.
Red Flowering Currant (<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>)	BR			WF,DR	10-15	Late winter-early spring bloomer. Considered one of Western Washington's most beautiful flowering shrubs with pale-pink to deep-red flowers.
Red Osier Dogwood (<i>Cornus sericea</i>)	BR			WF	10-14	White flower clusters produce white or blue fruit. Bright red bark in the winter. Fast growing. Very adaptable to a variety of sites and easy to grow.
Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>)	BR			WF	6	Thicket forming shrub with small, pink bell-shaped flowers. Persistent white fruit provides winter food for wildlife. Provides good soil stabilization. Tolerates salt spray.
Sweet Gale (<i>Myrica gale</i>)	P			WF	<5	Perennial shrub found in wetlands and bogs, nitrogen-fixer. Male and female flowers are on separate plants. Aromatic. Spreads by suckers.
Vine Maple (<i>Acer circinatum</i>)	BR			WF	15-25	Green bark. Fall foliage varies from yellow to scarlet-red. Grows as a multi-stemmed shrub or as a small tree.

PERENNIALS, FERNS, & GROWDCOVERS

Beargrass (<i>Xerophyllum tenax</i>)	P			WF	3	Perennial herb in lily family. Grass-like leaves retain color through winter. Bears a dense plume of tiny, cream colored flowers on terminal spike.
Blue Eyed Grass (<i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i>)	BR			WF	<2	Native to the New World, perennial flowering plant that is not a true grass. Some varieties may grow in different shades of blue.
Daggerleaf Rush (<i>Juncus ensifolius</i>)	BR				3	Native sedge with flat, iris-like leaves. Common in wet meadows, tolerates compacted soils. Spreads via underground rhizomes.
Kinnikinnick (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>)	P			WF,DR	1	Ground-hugging evergreen with white flowers and red berries. Grows well on rocky, exposed sites.
Maidenhair Fern (<i>Adiantum aleuticum</i>)	P			WF	0.5-1.5	Beautiful and delicate fern with contrasting black stems. Forms clumps of layered fronds that flutter in the breeze.
Orange Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>)	P			WF	20	A deciduous climber that produces clusters of tubular orange flowers surrounded by a large round leaf. Attracts both pollinators and birds alike.
Oregon Iris (<i>Iris tenax</i>)	BR				1-3	Evergreen perennial with large flowers ranging from white to deep purple with dark purple veins. Occasional watering to drought tolerant once established. Will form large clumps. Reported to be avoided by deer.
Salal (<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>)	P				2-6	Broadleaf evergreen groundcover. Flowers are white to pink and the edible, berry-like fruit is nearly black when ripe.
Sawbeak Sedge (<i>Carex stipata</i>)	BR			WF	2-4	Clump forming sedge with sharply triangular stems and spiky green flowers. Thrives in wet soil to standing water. Floating seeds are valuable food for waterfowl.
Spiny Wood Fern (<i>Dryopteris expansa</i>)	P			WF,DR	1.5-2	Spreading fern that enjoys cool, moist forests. Excels at growing between rock cracks and other hard to grow places.
Western Coneflower (<i>Rudbeckia occidentalis</i>)	BR			WF	4-5	A clumping perennial with a dark purple-brown cone surrounded by bright green bracts makes this one of the most striking wildflowers in WA. It is favored by bees and reported to be deer resistant. Watch out for slugs.
Western Sword Fern (<i>Polystichum munitum</i>)	P			WF,DR	2-5	A large, tufted evergreen fern. Easy to grow, reported to be deer resistant.

MISCELLANEOUS

Wildflower Seed Mix	1 oz				2-4	Includes perennials, annuals and biennials in most colors.
48" Bamboo Stakes	STAKE ONLY: Bamboo stakes are needed for securing "Blue tubes" Stakes are 4 feet long and 10-12 mm in diameter.					
18" Norplex Tree Protectors (The Blue Tubes)	Depending on availability, 'blue tubes' are FREE at the Plant Sale Site. Tubes protect seedlings from rodents, mowers, and herbicide drift. Also useful for protecting vegetable starts.					



For more information visit: www.whatcomcd.org/plant-sale, scan the QR code, or call 360-526-2381 x. 126